

Georgia: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- In 1996, cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Georgia, accounting for 40% of all deaths.
- Of all states, Georgia had the seventh highest rate of death due to cardiovascular diseases.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 9,521 deaths, or 16% of all deaths.
- Of all states, Georgia had the fifth highest rate of death due to stroke.

Cancer

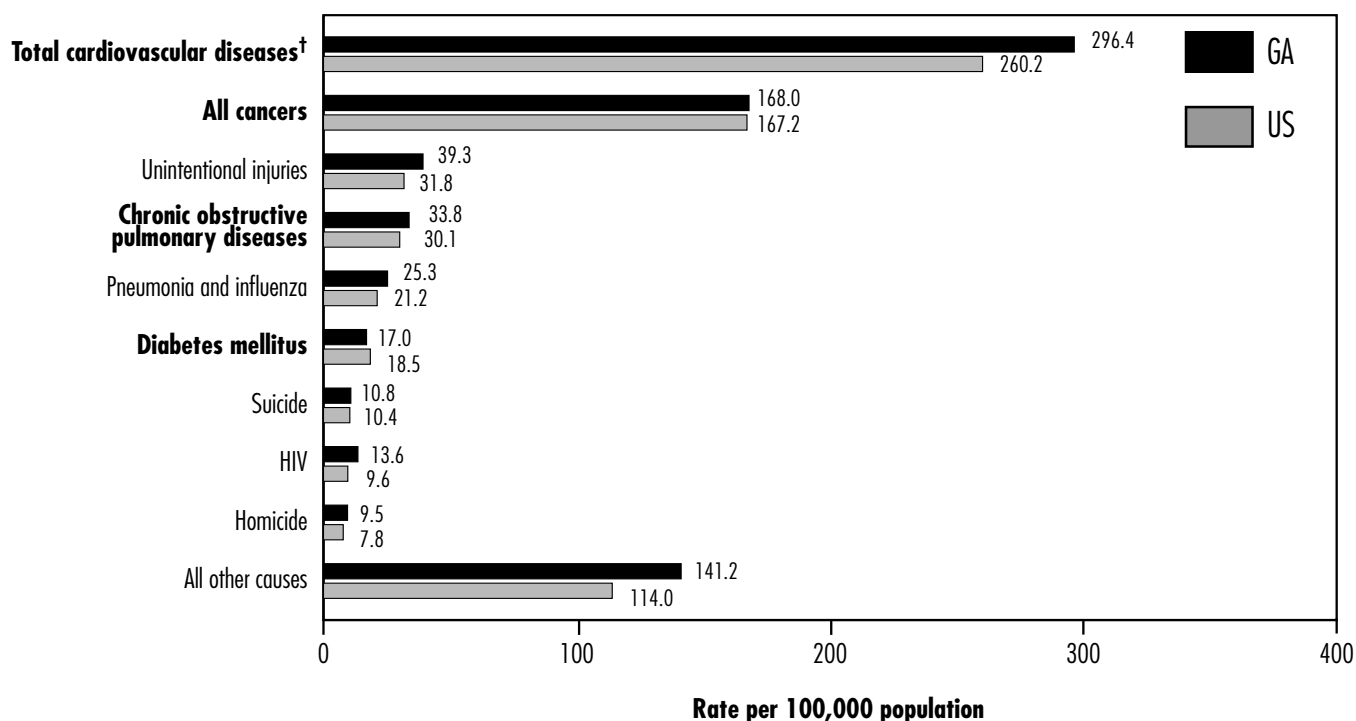
- In 1996, cancer accounted for 21% of all deaths in Georgia.
- Rates of death from lung cancer were 158% higher among men than among women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 29,100 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Georgia in 1999, including 4,400 new cases of lung cancer, 2,700 new cases of colorectal cancer, 4,300 new cases of prostate cancer, and 4,000 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 13,400 Georgia residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 212,287 adults in Georgia had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 1,291 deaths in Georgia and a contributing cause of an additional 2,961 deaths.
- Rates of death due to diabetes were 133% higher among blacks than among whites.

Causes of Death, Georgia Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (122.5 per 100,000 in Georgia and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (52.8 per 100,000 in Georgia and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

Georgia: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, current cigarette smoking was reported by 25% of Hispanics, 25% of whites, and 19% of blacks in Georgia.
- Thirty-six percent of blacks, 28% of Hispanics, and 28% of whites reported no leisure-time physical activity.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 84% of blacks, 78% of whites, and 76% of Hispanics.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 62% of blacks, 53% of whites, and 45% of Hispanics were overweight.

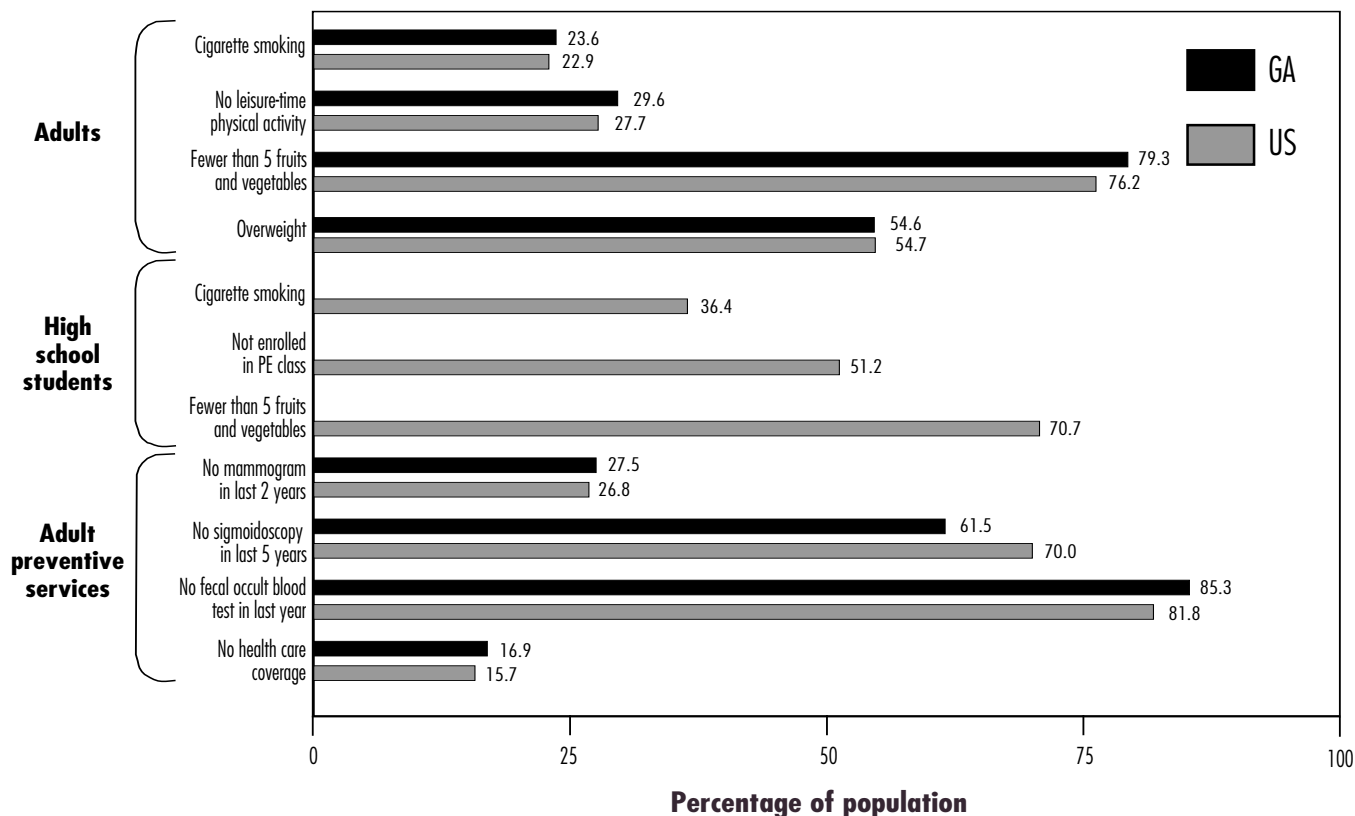
Risk Factors Among High School Students

The 1997 YRBSS was not conducted in Georgia.

Preventive Services

- Among women aged 50 years or older, 29% of whites and 23% of blacks reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 66% of women and 56% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Of all states, Georgia had the ninth highest percentage of adults aged 50 years or older reporting not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, 21% of Hispanics, 18% of blacks, and 16% of whites reported having no health care coverage.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Georgia Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.